

What Is Claimed Is:

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1. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device during one display frame, comprising the steps of:

applying one of a high-level common voltage and a low-level common voltage to a plurality of liquid crystal cells of the liquid crystal display device to write data into the liquid crystal cells within a time interval shorter than one display frame interval; and

turning on a backlight after said data writing to display an image.

2. The method according to Claim 1, further comprising the step of:

allowing the liquid crystal cells to respond according to the data written between the time when the data is written and when the backlight is turned on.

3. The method according to Claim 2, wherein during the step of allowing, a common voltage lower than the high-level common voltage and greater than the low-level common voltage is applied as a reference voltage to the liquid crystal cells.

4. The method according to Claim 1, further comprising the step of:

re-aligning the liquid crystal cells after the step of turning on the backlight.

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5. The method according to Claim 4, wherein at the step of re-aligning, one of the high-level common voltage or the low-level common voltage is applied.
6. The method according to Claim 4, wherein at the step of re-aligning, a common voltage having a polarity opposite to the common voltage applied when the data is written is applied.
7. The method according to Claim 1, wherein when data is being written, an effective voltage remaining in the liquid crystal cell is larger than a data voltage applied to the liquid crystal cell.
8. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the high-level common voltage is equal to or more than +15V.
9. The method according to Claim 8, wherein the high-level common voltage is equal to a gate high voltage applied to a gate electrode of a thin film transistor of the liquid crystal cell.
10. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the low-level common voltage is equal to or less than -5V.
11. The method according to Claim 10, wherein the low-level common voltage

is equal to a gate low voltage applied to a gate electrode of a thin film transistor in the liquid crystal cell.

12. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the driving method is applied to one of an optically compensated bend mode, a ferroelectric liquid crystal mode and a twisted nematic mode liquid crystal display device.

13. A method of driving a liquid crystal display device during one display frame, the method comprising the steps of:

inputting data signals to a plurality of liquid crystal cells; and
allowing the liquid crystal cells time to respond to the applied data signals,
wherein one of a high-level common voltage and a low-level common voltage is applied to the liquid crystal cells as a reference voltage during the inputting step.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein a common voltage lower than the high-level common voltage and greater than the low-level common voltage is applied to the liquid crystal cells as the reference voltage during the allowing step.

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15. The method according to claim 13, further comprising the step of:
turning on a backlight after the step of allowing.
16. The method according to claim 15, wherein one of the high-level and low-level common voltage is applied to the liquid crystal cells as the reference voltage during the step of turning on.
17. The method according to claim 15, further comprising the step of:
re-aligning the liquid crystal cells after the step of turning on.
18. The method according to claim 17, wherein one of the high-level and low-level common voltage is applied to the liquid crystal cells during the step of re-aligning.
19. The method according to claim 17, wherein during the step of re-aligning, a common voltage applied to the liquid crystal cells has a polarity opposite to the reference voltage during the step of inputting.
20. The method according to claim 13, wherein the high-level voltage is equal to or more than +15V.

